The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 50. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6,1875. NO. 1.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col.	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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4 "	8 00	11 00	20 00	21 00	1 col.	36 00	60 00	80	100

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All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.
Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon.
July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

100,000
ENVELOPES
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AT JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE.
Also,
BLANK BOOKS, all kinds,
ENVELOPES, every description.
Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1800.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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SUCH AS

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

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LEGAL BLANKS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, January 11, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit :

All that certain two-story log frame dwelling house, twenty-two feet front and extending back twenty feet, located on a lot or part of a lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on 10th street in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., and extending back at right angles thereto one hundred feet, bounded on the west by Samuel Heck, on the north by lot of James Port, and on the east by F. McMurtrie, being a part of lot No. 105 in said borough together with the ground covered by said building, and the lot or piece of ground adjacent and appurtenent to said building or belonging thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Smiley, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows: on the north by lands of William Davis and Joseph E. Garner, on the south by lands of Peter Swoope, on the east by lands of James Hutchison, and on the west by lands of John Rhodes, containing 50 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, partly weatherboarded, a log barn and other improvements.

Also, all of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of William Davis and Joseph E. Garner, on the east by lands of James Hutchison, on the west by other lands of the defendant, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David A. Thompson.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in the township of Dublin, county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by lands of John James and James Kelly, on the east and south by lands of Hugh Wilson, Joseph Smith and Hugh Galiher's claims, and on the west by lands of James Kelley, containing one hundred and fifty acres and sixty-eight perches, be the same more or less, partly cleared and having thereon erected a dwelling house and a barn.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Dick.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: beginning at a black oak, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east fifty-two perches to a rock oak; thence south thirty-six degrees, east seventy-four perches to stone; thence south fifty-three and a half degrees, west one hundred and thirty-seven perches to a red oak; thence north thirty-two degrees west, one hundred and seventy-six perches to a stone; thence north, fifty-eight degrees east, seventy perches to a maple and thence south thirty-four and one-half degrees east, fifty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety-three acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches, having thereon erected dwelling house, log barn and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob F. Little.

ALSO—All that certain farm and plantation situate in West township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Myton's heirs; on the east by lands of Martin Walker; on the south by lands of Andrew Smith and Dr. Peter Shoenberger's heirs, and on the west by lands of Josiah Cunningham, containing about two hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Foster.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 25 feet on Shirley street and extending in depth at right angles thereto 80 feet, being lot No 1 in Jeffries' plot of said borough.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Wogan.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Dec.16.1874.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, next, (1875.) to wit:

1. Account of Michael Cresswell, Administrator of the estate of George C. Booher, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
2. First and final account of Adam Fouse, Guardian of Amanda Krieger, one of the children and heirs of Henry Kreiger, dec'd., who has arrived at full age.
3. Final account of A. W. Swoope, Administrator of the estate of John C. Weston, late of Mapleton borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd., with Distribution annexed.
4. Account of John A. Weir, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Salome Wiestling, late of Huntingdon county, dec'd.
5. Account of Robert Campbell, Guardian of Sanford D. Worley, minor child of Jackson L. Worley, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Lewis Snyder, Administrator of the estate of Sebastian Snyder, late of West township, dec'd., with Distribution annexed.
7. First and partial account of David Hare, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Baker, late of Alexandria borough, dec'd.
8. First and final account of V. B. Hirst, Administrator of the estate of Mary S. Hirst, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
9. Account of A. P. White, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of William McDivitt, late of Oneida township, dec'd.
10. Account of Jesse D. Shore, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Shore, late of Cass township, dec'd.
11. Final Administration account of Andrew Crawmover and Van Buren Hirst, Administrators of John Hirst, late of Barree township, dec'd.
12. Account of John Gifford, jr., Administrator of John Gifford, sr., late of Shirley township, dec'd
13. Guardianship account of Peter K. Harnish, Guardian of Mary M. Oaks, a minor daughter of Reuben W. Oaks, late of Barree township, dec'd.
14. Final Administration account of Levi Detwiler, Administrator of Christian Detwiler, late of Brady township, dec'd.

WM. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register.
Huntingdon, Dec. 9, '74.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, January 14, 1874 :

Inventory of the personal property of Thomas Irwin, late of Union township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Mary Irwin.

Inventory of the personal property of George W. Ross, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Eliza J. Ross.

Inventory of the personal property of James P. Ross, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Tabitha Ross.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office,
Dec. 9, 1874.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM 1875.

FIRST WEEK.

Eliza H. Green vs. Etnier & Foust, for use.
Philip Lock vs. Brice X. Blair, et al.
Samuel R. Douglas, vs. Thomas E. Orbison.
Josephine Seeds, vs. August Kahler.
John Byers vs. D. R. P. Neely.

SECOND WEEK.

Dr. Henry Orlady, vs. Stewart Foster.
Rockhill Iron & Coal Co., vs. Samuel Bolinger.
Luden Haan, vs. A. B. Shenefelt.
George Long, vs. The township of Walker.
Thomas Steel, vs. S. L. Glasgow and wife.
F. J. Johnson, for use, vs. J. A. Haggerty, et al
The Borough of Huntingdon, vs. J. W. Mattern.
Cyrus Jeffries, vs. John Dougherty, et al.
The Borough of Huntingdon, vs. D. Caldwell, et al.
Martin Walker, vs. B. F. Wallace.
Henry S. Wood, vs. Jacob Stahley's Exr.

T. W. MYTON,
Dec.16,1874. Prothonotary.

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Bower.

Echoes.

Still the angle stars are shining,
Still the rippling waters flow,
But the angel-voice is silent
That I heard so long ago.
Hark! the echoes murmur low,
Long ago!

Still the wood is dim and lonely,
Still the splashing fountains play,
But the past and all its beauty,
Whither has it fled away?
Hark! the mournful echoes say,
Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth,
(Now, indeed, her song is pain,)
Visions of my happy hours,
Do I call and call in vain?
Hark! the echoes cry again,
All in vain!

Cease, O echoes, mournful echoes!
Once I loved your voices well;
Now my heart is sick and weary,—
Days of old, a long farewell!
Hark! the echoes sad and dreary
Cry farewell, farewell!

The Story-Teller.

The Schoolmaster of Russian Bar.

"When is he expected?"

"They said he was coming in to-night's stage."

"He taught in Frisco, didn't he?"

"Yes; I guess he was in the department."

The doctor's wife was an authority on all matters in Russian Bar, and on this last sensation—the coming of a schoolmaster—she freely enlightened her neighbor, Mrs. Blunt, a plump widow, whose miner husband had died a few months before.—There was not much to gossip about in that quiet little village. The arrival and departure of the stage brought the people from their doors three times a week; and if a stranger was noticed, envoys were immediately dispatched to the hotel to learn his name and business, and the probable length of his stay. But now Russian Bar was to have a new schoolmaster, and the folks wondered much if he would have any trouble with Sam Seymour, the butcher's boy, or Ike Walker, an unruly spirit, who had knocked down and pummeled the last preceptor, who undertook to teach him school discipline. The trustees were powerless in these matters, and declared that if a schoolmaster was not able to "get away" with the boys in a square, stand up fight, he might as well pick up his traps and leave Russian Bar.

On the very evening of the expected arrival, Seymour and Walker, the leading spirits of the mutinous schoolboys, met at a pool, from which both were endeavoring to coax a few speckled trout for supper.

"Have you heard what the new chap is like, Sam?" said Ike, as he impaled a wriggling worm on his hook.

"No; have you?"

"Father told Jake, the bar-keeper, that he was very young."

"And small?"

"Yes."

"Guess he won't stay long in town, Ike?"

"I guess not, Sam. School ain't good for us such fine weather as this."

The worthies sat and fished in silence for some time, and then Ike produced a bunch of cigarettes and passed them to his friend. At last, finding that the fish would not bite, they shouldered their poles and straggled up toward the village, pausing for a moment to stone a Chinaman's rooster which had strayed too far from the protecting wash house.

Philip Houghton was a schoolmaster from necessity and not taste. Like many who have been educated as gentlemen, in one sense of the word, that is, without the acquaintance with any special pursuit that might be turned to good account in the struggle for bread—he found himself adrift in California with nothing to fall back on. Seeing an advertisement in a city paper for a competent teacher to take charge of a school at Russian Bar he answered it, and was accepted at a venture. Putting his few movables together—a pair of old foils and a set of well-worn boxing-gloves—for Houghton was an accomplished boxer and fencer—he bought his ticket for Russian Bar.

He found the stage-driver a communicative, pleasant fellow, who, at his request, described the characteristics of his future home. Indeed, his description of the class of boys whom Houghton was to take charge of was not very encouraging.

"You'll find them a hard lot," said he, "and they're all on the muscle, too."

"What is about the weight of my oldest?" asked Houghton, good humoredly. "You see, if I have got to exercise some thing more than moral suasion, I want to get posted on the physique of my men."

"Well, Sam Seymour is about the strongest."

"And what is about the size of the redoubtable Ike?"

"Well, I guess he tops you by half a head."

"Oh, I expect we'll get along well enough together," said Houghton; "and I suppose this is the first glimpse of Russian Bar," he added, as a turn in the road brought them in view of that picturesque village.

The stage bowled along the smooth road, and past the great white oak, under whose friendly branches the teamsters were accustomed to make their noontime halt:

"I'll set you down at the hotel," said the driver. "There's Perkins, the proprietor, that fat man smoking on the stoop."

Houghton confessed to himself that the prospect before him was anything but a prepossessing one. He was not of a very combative nature, though he liked a little danger for the excitement; but a game of fisticuffs with a dirty, mutinous boy, had neither glory nor honor for a man that had been one of the hardest hitters in his college.

The folks were all at their doors when the stage clattered up the single street, and the slender, good looking young man by the driver was measured and canvassed before that worthy had passed the mail to the doctor, who with his medical vocation, also found time to "run" the postoffice.

The doctor's wife was at her window, and after a long survey of the schoolmaster, hastened to communicate her opinions to Mrs. Blunt. Meanwhile Houghton washed off the red dust of the road, and took his seat at the supper table. The driver had introduced him to about a dozen of the leading citizens during the few minutes that intervened between their arrival and the evening meal.

"How do you like our town, Mr. Houghton?" asked the landlord graciously, as he helped his new guest to a cut of steak.

"Well, it seems a pretty place."

"When you get acquainted you'll find yourself pleasantly situated, but you'll have a hard time with the boys."

"So they tell me. Anyhow, I am not unprepared," said Houghton, cheerfully.

After supper the landlord remarked confidentially to the doctor "that the young man had grit in him, and thought he'd be able to make the riffle with the boys."

When Houghton arose next morning and opened his window to the fresh breeze, odorous with the perfume of the climbing honeysuckles, he felt that, after all, a residence in a remote village, even with a parcel of rough boys to take care of, was preferrable to the dusty, unfamiliar streets of San Francisco. He smiled as he unpacked his foils and boxing gloves—a little sadly, too, for they were linked with many pleasing associations of his undergraduate days.

"Well," he soliloquized, as he straightened his arm and looked at the finely developed muscles, "I ought to be able to hold my own in a stand-up fight with these troublesome pupils of mine. This is my day of trial, however, and before noon we shall probably have had our battle out."

The schoolhouse, a raw, unfinished looking frame building, stood hard by the river, at about half a mile from the town. When Houghton opened the rickety wooden gate that led into the school lot he found a group of some twenty boys already assembled. Among them were Sam Seymour and Ike Walker. The latter's sister, a pretty girl of sixteen, was leaning against the fence with a half dozen of her friends, for the Russian Bar schoolhouse was arranged for the accommodation of both sexes.

Houghton handed the key to the nearest boy, and asked him to open the door. With a look at the others and a half grin on his face, he obeyed.

"Now boys, muster in," said Houghton, cheerfully.

They all passed in—Seymour and Walker last. The latter took a good look at the schoolmaster as he went by. When they were seated, Houghton stood at his desk and laid a heavy rule on the books before him.

"Now, boys," he said, "I hope we shall get along pleasantly together. You treat me fairly and you shall have no reason to complain, I promise you. Silence and obedience is what I require, and a strict attention to the matter of our instruction."

Giving them a portion of the grammar to prepare for recitation, he walked quietly up and down the room, occasionally standing at the windows, but appearing to keep no surveillance on the boys. Suddenly the crack of a match was heard, followed by a general titter. Houghton turned quietly from the window, and saw the blue smoke from a cigarette arising from where Seymour sat.

"What is your name, boy?" he asked in a stern tone.

"My name is Seymour," replied the mutineer, insolently.

"And are you smoking?"

"I guess so."

"Leave the room."

"I guess not."

There was a dead silence in the school room now, and Houghton felt that the hour of trial was at hand.

"Seymour," he said, very quietly.

"What?"

"Come here."

Seymour, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered from his desk, stood within a yard of the schoolmaster, and looked sneeringly in his face.

"Leave the room," said Houghton again, in a lower voice.

"No."

The lithe arm straightened like a flash of lightning, and the rebel measured his length on the floor, while the blood gushed from his nostrils. In a moment he sprang to his feet and rushed furiously at the schoolmaster, but went down again like a reed before that well-aimed blow. The second time he fell Houghton stooped down, and, lifting him as if he had been a child, fairly flung him outside the door. Seymour, confused and amazed, staggered down to the brook to wash his face and reflect on the force of that slight arm. And Houghton, turning to the school without a word of comment on the scene, commenced the recitations. Walker was mum. Seymour's fate had appalled him, and, in fact, the entire mutinous spirit of the scholars of Russian Bar was in a fair way of being totally subdued.

When the trustees heard of the affair they unanimously commended the schoolmaster's pluck.

"I tell you what, boys," said Perkins to a crowd who were earnestly engaged at a game of old sledge in his bar-room, "that Houghton knows a thing or two about managing boys. He'll fix 'em off, or my name's not Perkins."

Houghton was thereafter treated by the folks of Russian Bar as they felt him to be a man of refinement, brought down in the world, but showing no offensive superiority in his intercourse with them. The doctor's wife pronounced him to be the best New Yorker she had ever met, and the gossips insinuated that Mrs. Blunt, the widow, was setting her cap for him.

Gipsy Lane, the daughter of a leading man in Russian Bar, and made wealthy by a saw mill, which all day long groaned and screamed some distance down the river, did not express her opinion as to Houghton's merits, but in the summer evenings when the schoolmaster, rod in hand, wandered along the stream, and threw his line across the mill dam, Gipsy was seldom far away. Lane, a bluff, hearty old fellow, frequently asked Houghton to spend the evening with him, and told his adventures in early California to a patient listener, while Gipsy dutifully mended her father's socks on the verandah.

Mrs. Lane, when Gipsy was but a baby, was laid to rest in Lone Mountain, long before Lane ever thought of settling at Russian Bar. Seymour and Walker were the best and most industrious pupils the young master had, and were happy when accompanying him on his fishing excursions. In fact, all agreed in declaring that the educational department in the village was a thriving success.

One pleasant evening in June Gipsy Lane, twirling her straw hat, thoughtfully picked her way across the broad fields that lay between her house and the mill. The stream was a winding one, and as she placed her tiny foot on the first stepping-stone, she saw a straw hat on the grass which she knew well.

"How is Miss Lane this evening?" said Houghton lazily from beneath a Mazanita bush, where he had been enjoying a book and a pipe.

"Well, thank you. How is Mr. Houghton?" replied Gipsy shyly.

"Warm, but not uncomfortable. Are you going to the mill?"

"Yes, I have a letter that has just come for father?"

"May I accompany you?"

"Certainly, if you choose."

Houghton put on his hat and helped Gipsy across the brook.

"I had a letter from New York a few days ago," said he, after they had left the first bend of the river behind.

"A pleasant one?"

"Well, although in one sense it brought good news, still I can hardly call it a pleasant letter.

They walked on and Gipsy swung her hat pensively, longing, with a woman's curiosity, to hear more about the New York letter.

"I am going to leave Russian Bar," said Houghton abruptly.

"Indeed! How soon?"

"I do not know yet; possibly within a week."

The hat was swayed from side to side with increased energy.

"Do you care much, Miss Lane?"

This with an earnest look into the hazel eyes that were kept steadily bent on the brown parched grass beneath their feet.

"Yes, of course we shall all be sorry to lose you," returned Gipsy evasively.

"If I come back in a few months with something for my future wife, shall I see this ring on her finger?" whispered Houghton, capturing the little hand that held the hat, and slipping a pearl ring on the delicate finger.

Gipsy said nothing; but her eyes turned for a moment on the schoolmaster's earnest face, and in the next her soft cheek was resting on his shoulder.

Russian Bar, to a man, turned out to wish Philip Houghton God speed on the morning he took his place by the driver who one year before had set him down at Perkins' Hotel. They knew he was on his way to New York, and that he had been left some money and the gossips more than suspected that there was something between Gipsy Lane and their favorite. At all events, her eyes were red for a week after his departure.

Winter had come, and the river was swollen and rapid, and many a lofty tree from the pine forest had found its way to the hearths at Russian Bar. One delicious morning, crisp and cold, after a night's rain, the stage passed by the large white oak, and splashed with mud halted before Perkins' Hotel. It had been all night on the way, for the roads were very heavy.

The worthy proprietor of that excellent house was in the act of tossing his first cocktail, when a hearty hand was laid on his shoulder, and Philip Houghton shouted:

"Perkins, old boy, how are you?"

The landlord returned the shake hands, dived behind the bar, and had a second cocktail mixed in a moment.

"And now," said he, as he pledged the ex-schoolmaster, "when will the wedding take place!"

Six weeks afterwards the old mill was hung with evergreen wreaths, and a grand festival was held at Russian Bar. Gipsy Lane was a lovely bride; and when Houghton took charge of the mill and invested all his New York money in the village, and was admitted to practice in the courts, everything seemed to take a fresh start. Through all his warmest and most devoted friend was Sam Seymour, once the terror of Russian Bar schoolmasters, and now schoolmaster there himself.

Reading for the Million.

Plain People.

I like 'em. The Creator never made a man to part his hair in the middle, and say "weally" for "really," and the Creator didn't intend to have a woman spend eighteen hours a day over powder and paint, and send their children into the country to be cared for by some cross-eyed old woman at three dollars per week.

No, sir! and no, ma'am! If Providence had his way about it he would have small boys in the road, roll on the grass and carry dusty noses, instead of being imprisoned in starched jackets, and threatened with a thrashing if they didn't "pucker their mouths just like ma."

If people want to say "chawming" for charming, faint away at the sight of a rat, and load little poodle dogs around by little chains, and have their monograms painted on their front doorsteps, why, it's all right, only I should think it would be a great bore on 'em for fear that some mudsill would some day find out that their grandfathers sold soap, or navigated a flat-boat.

I knew Jones years ago, when I was a boy and he a man, but I remember that he was glad enough to haul tanbark at three shillings a load, and that his sons and daughters picked blackberries and sold 'em to buy starch and saleratus. They are "ton" now. Arabella has a fashionable squint, and says "daw" for day, "howse" for horse, and it costs her more to paint her cheeks, than it does me to paint my house. Her brother, Algernon, sports a tender little cane, wears eye glasses, and his livery bill for a month amounts to more money than his old father earned in six. Their name used to be Jones,—plain, blunt Jones, but now they have it changed to "Joens," and they draw it out a mile long.

Well, I suppose it's all right, but if the old man could rise from his grave and drop in on 'em he'd wonder if he hadn't struck the wrong house.

And it's none of my business if Will Larkins wears a diamond pin, alligator boots, swell colars, and mauve pants, and has three conch dogs at his heels, a French dancing-master, goes to Saratoga, owns a race horse, and stays in doors on sunny days for fear of getting his fingers tanned. He stares at me when I go by him, and if I nod he pretends that he didn't see it.—It's all right, and probably he has forgotten how his father used to hoe corn for my father at fifty cents a day, and how his mother drove a milk-wagon, and sold straw hats.

Folks needn't be stuck up because they have a few dollars in bank. Nature's currency is brains and honest hearts, and money needn't make a man forget that his father run a sawmill and his mother was her own servant. If any one can improve on the English language I have no objections, but let 'em do it without puckering their mouths until they look like mashed water-melons, and without twisting their tongues as if they had a peanut stuck in their wind-pipes. Coffins are made to measure, and the earth never asks whether the dead are bon-ton or paupers.—*M. Quad.*

Mr. Gladstone and his brother recently cut down, in two hours, at Hawarden, a tree that was thirteen feet eight inches in circumference.

Donnybrook Fair.

All those who were ever present will bare witness that an Irishman "all in his glory was there"—but not exactly for the reasons generally supposed. In the first place, the song, which makes the "shillelah" the all in all, refers to a traditionary period. A few fights and broken heads, inseparable from all English as well as Irish fairs, of course always took place, but the crowd was too dense to allow of much damage being done. There was not only no room for "science," but no room to strike a blow of a real kind—from the shoulder, and "using the toes." We saw no blood flow. Something else in abundance we did see flow, whiskey. As for the interior, or main body, of the fair, it presented no features materially differing from others previously mentioned; but the outskirts certainly presented something very different—indeed unique. The fair, as to its great shows and booths, was held in a large hollow, or basin of green ground, on descending, into which you found the immediate skirtings occupied by a set of very little, very low-roofed, hut-like booths, where a busy trade was carried on in fried potatoes, fried sausages, and oysters, cold or scolloped. Not a bad mixture; but the cooking, in some cases, seems to be performed by individuals who had never before seen a sausage or an oyster, and who fancied that smoke and peat-ashes improved the one, and sand and saw dust the other. But cookery is by no means the special characteristic alluded to. It is this: and I will defy the world to produce anything like it. Donnybrook is a village a few miles only from Dublin. The houses are all very small, the largest generally rising no higher than a floor above the ground floor rooms, and every house being entirely appropriated to the use of the fair coming people. The rooms below were devoted to whisky-drinking, songs, jokes, politeness, and courtship, with a jig in the middle; and the very same, but with more elaborate and constant dancing, in the rooms above. Every house presented the same scene—yes, every house along the whole village; and when you came to the narrowest streets the effect was peculiar and ludicrous in the extreme. For observe, the rooms being all crowded to the last man and woman and child they could hold, and the "dancing"—especially above stairs—being an absolute condition, there was no room left for the fiddler. We say there was no room left for him—and yet he must be among them. There was room for him, as a man, be it understood—but not as a fiddler. His elbow required space enough for another man, and this could not be afforded. The problem was, therefore, solved by opening the window up-stairs; the fiddler sat on the window-sill, and his elbow worked outside. The effects of this "elbow" playing outside the window of every upper floor, and sometimes out of both upper floor and ground floor of every house in a whole street and on both sides of the way—and playing a similar kind of a jig—surpassed anything of that kind of humor in action it has ever been my fortune to witness. If that is not merry fun, show me what it is. The elbows all played so true to time that if you had not heard a note you would have known that it was an Irish jig by the motion of all those jaunty and "knowing" elbows. A last word on Donnybrook shall be devoted to one other custom, characteristic of the kindness of the nation, which was manifested in a way never seen elsewhere. Once every hour or so, a large police van was driven through the fair to pick up all the drunken men who were rolling about unable to govern their motions. They were at once lifted into the van, and here many of them again found their legs, and you heard the muffled singing and the dull thunder of their dancing inside as the philanthropic van passed along. As they got sober they were set free.—*The Saturday Journal.*

Bound to Have the Place.

We are continually hearing of the advantages of advertising, but the disadvantages of that process for making known one's wants have never been told. I will give a few instances. A friend of mine was walking through Bond street the other morning when he came upon a crowd of over a hundred boys standing in front of a house. They were laughing and screaming, and completely blocked up the side walk. My friend stopped to see what was going on, and was surprised to see the man's hand thrust out into the crowd, grab a boy, pull him inside and bang the door shut again. Such singular conduct excited his curiosity, and on going up to a man who was sitting on the front steps of the house, he asked him what was the matter.

"Nothing at all," said the man, "only we advertised for four boys in this morning's papers, and early as it is you see the result." There was nothing left for the man who wanted the boys to do but to make his selection from the window, then grab the boy and pull him in. My friend told this incident to a well known merchant the other day, who related a similar experience. "Some time ago," said the merchant, "I had occasion to advertise for a half grown girl to take care of a child. I stated in my advertisement that the applicant must call at two o'clock in the afternoon. I went down to my store as usual, but had not been there over two hours, when a messenger arrived, saying that I must come home immediately, that the house was full of girls, and that my wife had been obliged to call in a policeman. Hurrying home, I found that not only the down stairs hall was full, but that the halls up to the third story were equally filled with "half-grown girls." The front door had been closed upon them, but those inside took possession of the house and let the others in. They would not go, even when threatened by the officer, and it took me the whole day to ask them questions and tell them they would not do." He finally settled upon a girl who came precisely at two o'clock, and she proved an excellent servant. Two or three winters ago, when the times were hard and the money scarce, a gentleman of my acquaintance advertised in a New York paper for a boy, to whom, if he suited, he would pay $5 a week. Before he had eaten his breakfast, there was a crowd of two or three hundred boys and men, and even women at his door. The men begged to be employed, and said they would do any kind of work for that money. But as the gentleman wanted a boy whom he could teach to sing in a choir, as well as run of errands, he was obliged to dismiss them.

Terror is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love sheds its radiance, and where religion walks, a sister and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin-stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it trouble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

Blessings in Disguise.

The path of life meanders through a bright and beautiful world; a world where the fragrant flowers of friendship, nourished by the gentle dews of sympathy and the warm sunlight of affection, bloom in perennial beauty. But through this bright world there flows a stream whose turbid waters cross and recross the path of every pilgrim—it is the stream of human suffering.

Nearly six thousand years have passed since it flowed through Eden's gate; yet it still rolls onward, ever becoming broader and deeper. Its sources are hidden in the inmost recesses of human hearts, and its tributaries flow out from every heartstone in the land. Man strives in vain to check its progress—it is uncontrollable.

Science and art may pour into their service all the blind forces of nature. They may unite distant places by parallel bands of iron, and cause the never-tiring locomotive swiftly to speed from the eastern to the western sea. With lightning like rapidity they may send messages of hope or tidings of despair through ocean. They may even go beyond these, and determine the nature of the very elements which compose the heavenly bodies. But, when they seek to stop the flow of this mighty stream, they are confronted by the immediate: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

Education has done much to overcome the evils of ignorance and barbarism; but it has also done much to increase our capacity for suffering. We are surrounded by the advantages and comforts of civilization; but are we happier than were our ancestors in ruder times? If we look about us to-day, and mark the varied expressions upon the faces of those we meet, we shall see lines of care which speak in language too plain to be misunderstood.—They tell of your youthful dreams unrealized; of hopes blasted by the frosts of time; of broken ties of friendship, and cold, aching hearts. Other lines there are, which tell of sorrows too deep for utterance; sorrows which are denied even the consolation of human sufferers, and of times when the soul has despairingly recoiled from the burdens of existence.

One who has reached this dark point still goes on through life, and his nearest friends little imagine, as they warmly press his hand, that from him have departed all the light and beauty of existence. They little think, as they look on their familiar face, that those beaming smiles disguise the emotions of a breaking heart; and when his gay laugh rings out on the air, they dream not that to him it is the knell of departed h

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new postage law has gone into effect, and, from our stand-point, a beggarly law it is. We regard it as the legitimate offspring of the late diminutive inception of some diminutive Congressman that retrograded postal matters at least fifty years. Of course every intelligent man knew that the former was a thrust at the press, because it undertook to discuss the Credit Mobillier and other disreputable business in which certain Congressmen were concerned. It was the first step towards taxing the press, but the tax was shared with the reader, but the latter has gone the whole length and makes the press pay *all* the tax deemed necessary to support this branch of the Post Office Department. And while we are alluding to the Post Office Department, permit us to say, in our estimation, that there never was a greater humbug in the world than the idea of making this Department self-sustaining! You have as much right to talk about making the War, Navy, and Interior Departments sulf-sustaining as the Post Office Department. They are all for the protection and convenience of the people, and the nation at large has a right to support them without burdening a few poor devils, like printers, for instance, with the entire burden.

If Congress wanted to lighten the burdens of the people why take the tax—postage—off the many and impose it upon the few? Is it not in the same vein with the miserable law that it supercedes? The whole burden is placed, it seems to us, on those who are the least able to bear it. We are told that we will have less to pay under it than under the late outrageous act, but this is no reason why there should be such a statute imposed upon the craft whatever. For eighty years, if we are not mistaken, Congress made every provision against burdening the publishers. At last a new set of men have arisen, who fear the press, and they have determined to make it bear all the burdens of the Post Office Department. They urge that we will have to pay less postage than heretofore, but how do we know it?—There is no provision made in the law for our exchanges, that we can see, and we may have a decision from the Postmaster General any day that the new law failed to make provision for them and we must pay the old rates. Everybody knows that each successive Postmaster General supposes that he has been selected, for the especial purpose, of making the Post Office Department self-sustaining, and every little crevice or slip in a law is taken advantage of to bring grist to that mill.

There is a littleness pertaining to this new act that, to us, is contemptible. It only allows publishers and news agents to send matter to *actual subscribers* at two cents per pound. If a publisher desires to send a complimentary copy of his paper regularly to a friend he must either stretch his conscience and swear that he considers him a subscriber, or he must pay transient rates. Why does the Government discriminate thus? Ain't it a very small business? Again: a news agent must pay the postage on all matter sent him from the centre of trade, and if he has orders for a magazine or two, by mail, because the party ordering is not a regular subscriber, he must pay transient rates! Not content with getting postage twice, the last time it must be the highest rate known to the law. What in the world have these poor news dealers been doing to members o Congress that they should undertake to crush them out thus? If Congress insists upon this law we hope it will have the good sense to allow publishers of newspapers and news dealers to send all their publications and trade through the mails at two cents per pound, whether sent to regular subscribers or not. If they have to support the Post Office Department they ought to be allowed a uniform postage.

THE SUBSIDY VOTE.

The lower House of Congress, on Monday two weeks ago, rejected Mr. Holman's anti-subsidy resolution by 149 to 75, one less than the necessary two-third vote to carry it. The resolution declares generally against the Government granting aid of any kind to any corporations. The vote of the Pennsylvania delegation was as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.
Magee,	O'Neill,
Randall,	Kelley,
Smith,	Biery,
Shoemaker.	Townsend,
Speer,	Cessna,
Curtis,	Richmond,
Todd.	Negley,
Schofield,	Moore.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Myers, Harmer, *Clyment*Killinger, Storm, Strawbridge, Packer, Ross, Taylor, M'Junkin, and Albright. Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italics.*

Washington dispatches say this of the result of the vote:

"The opponents of subsidies are well satisfied, however, because they say that this is a clear majority of the House against any such legislation. On the other hand, the subsidy men say that the vote on this resolution indicates nothing, because, while a number of members would vote for such a resolution as that of Mr. Holman, they may change and vote for other cases on their merits, and that while in a general resolution of this character, members could not well defend their votes, they can do so on a bill involving a special case."

☞ Since our last issue Gerrit Smith, the great philanthropist, has been deposited in his last resting place, at Peterboro, N. Y. In him the country has lost one of its most liberal and gifted men.

☞ The Finance Bill comes up in the House of Representatives on Thursday next. We hope it will be passed promptly.

☞ We thank the Superintendent of Common Schools for early copies of his Report.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE THE BONDS?

We cut the following from the Bloomsburg *Columbian:*

The Texas Pacific railroad modestly asks the Federal government to guarantee its bonds to the amount of seventy millions of dollars. As security the road and the lands the government gave it are to be mortgaged. The bonds once guarantied, the government would then be asked to yield its mortgage to first, second and third ones until it became worthless. This has been the history of all such transactions heretofore and will be again.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, and formerly of the Texas Pacific, is at Washington engineering this scheme. It is well for the people to look after their Congressmen in reference to the project.

We believe the Federal government now pays twenty-five millions of dollars annually upon bonds similarly guarantied, and will have to do so for many years to come. Not a dollar of this money will ever be refunded to the Treasury. The people pay the piper.

Let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that all that our friend predicts may come to pass, yet we are impelled to ask, in all seriousness, would it not pay the Government, a thousand fold, to guarantee the payment of the interest on these bonds? We believe that the advantages which the Government alone would derive from the building of this road would pay the interest on these bonds many times over; but, besides this pecuniary advantage, the government owes it to the citizens of the Southern States, who are now, as one man, demanding this governmental aid to give them equal advantages, and why should they not have them? They are lifeless at present, give them this road and every election district in the entire South will be benefitted; but over and above all this, we believe it would create work in our midst, at good wages, for the unemployed thousands, if not millions, who now go to bed hungry! And if the Government can thus find employment for its millions of idle, without detriment to the nation at large, it is its duty to do so. And woe unto the Congressman, we predict, who stands in the way of the laboring man. Yes, if the Government has to pay every dollar that it guarantees it will be the best investment that it has ever made.

But no one believes, that with anything like judicious management, it will be necessary to do anything of the kind. And the well-known ability of Col. Thomas A. Scott is a guarantee that the road will be a success from the start.

☞ Here is the full text of the new financial bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the restoration of specie payments.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations often, twenty five and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, subtreasuries, public depositaries, and post-offices of the United States, and upon such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the revised statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D., 1879 the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act he is authorized and required to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, principles, and exemption to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistant with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Col. Thomas A. Scott was interviewed, the other day, by a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, on the subject of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and made the following statements concerning that enterprise:

The facts as presented in the bill and memorial in aid of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and more fully in my statement before the Senate Committee on Railroads, are these: The aid asked for is a simple guarantee of interest, and of the principal, of the bonds of the road. Not one dollar of the proceeds of the bonds goes into the hands or control of the company, except as it represents an actual expenditure in the construction and equipment of the road, which expenditure is to be supervised by an officer or commissioner appointed by the government. If a less amount than $35,000 per mile will build the road, then only such less amount of bonds will be issued, so that there cannot be a dollar of profit to any one, or any taint of speculation connected with it.

The object is to secure the completion of the line on the most economical and efficient basis, and, in doing this, not only to aid the South and all interests connected with it, but also to aid the North quite as much by giving work to her unemployed thousands who now see winter approaching with no means of providing bread for their families. The rails, fastenings and materials required by this work would start our furnaces and manufacturing establishments, and infuse confidence where now exist only depression and great anxiety.

The measure is national in its results and has strong claims upon all thotghtful men for its support. It is a practical measure of reconstruction, fruitful of good results and beneficial in its influence. It settles the Indian question in the Southwest, puts an end to border outrages, and, by doing so, saves million of dollars yearly to the government. No one attempts to dispute the facts, and I do not believe that the members of Congress who honestly believe that a measure of practical economy and sound policy can be frightened from that position by mere cries used for political effect. At the present time, by a combination, the prices of travel and freight over the only existing routes are maintained at a much higher rate than a competition by other routes would necessarily cause, and in this way a large saving to the community and to the government would annually be made.

☞ One day last week the telegraph startled us by announcing that Alfonso, son of the exiled Isabella, was declared King of Spain, and that all parties were hastening to do him honor. Well, well; these Dons can't get along without a figure-head of the monarchical type! We hope they will now be satisfied. Almost any figure would do if it could exhibit sufficient vitality to encourage a bull fight.

☞ Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, has been received, with great respect, in Washington, New York and Hartford.

☞ The Legislature meets to-day (Tuesday). We will lay the Governor's Message before our readers in our next.

Spontaneous Combustion of Bituminous Coal on Shipboard.

The large number of disasters, within the past year or two, from the *spontaneous combustion of bituminous coals* on board of steamships, and sailing vessels has been noted and commented upon by the few who have been familiar with the dangerous qualities of these coals, but the recent destruction of four Boston ships loaded with English coals, viz: the *Sierra Nevada, Pochahontas, Mogul* and *Centaw*—all from spontaneous combustion—has at length called public attention to the matter. In addition to these vessels the following British ships have also been on fire from the same cause, and all of these more or less damaged or destroyed, to wit: the *Workington, Lady Heathcote,* and *Staffordshire.* These recent and well attested cases have produced a rather startling effect in commercial circles, especially amongst the Underwriters who have had to pay the losses.

In order to show, however, something like the full extent of these disasters, we have run over a file of papers for the past year or two, gleaning therefrom the following list of losses, all proceeding from the same cause, viz: *spontaneous combustion* of the *bituminous coals* on board.

[Here follows a list of *forty-four vessels* that have been burned within the last five or six years which we crowd out for want of space. The writer then goes on to say:]

Such a list of disasters as the foregoing, the great loss of property, and in many instances, loss of life, following each other in such rapid succession, certainly calls for some very general expression of public opinion upon a subject affecting so largely both property and life. It is quite time that this matter should have the most careful and skillful examination, and the proper remedy applied, whatever that may be. The ordinary perils of the sea are certainly great enough, without superadding this awful *liability*, nay, almost *probability*, it would seem, to be consumed by *fire.* If certain of these English and American *soft coals* can only be *used* or *carried* on shipboard at the risk of evoking at any moment this *fire demon*, the fact should be known, and all such coals be utterly excluded. This can readily be ascertained by careful inquiry; the analyses of these coals show at a glance the large percentage of volatile matter, which gives to them their dangerous characteristics. The Underwriters would seem the proper persons to conduct this inquiry, as they have the remedy in their own hands, in being able to refuse to *insure* any vessel or cargo containing these gassy or self-igniting coals.

That most of the true *bituminous coals* (English and American) are subject to spontaneous combustion when in balk, and under favorable circumstances, has long been known, and even when lying in large heaps exposed to the atmosphere there is a certain waste and deterioration that takes place attributed to a slow combustion. The waste of fuel, however, exposed to air depends on its igniting temperature. Experiments by *Greendmann,* at *Farnowitz,* in *Germany,* have proved conclusively that an exposure of bituminous coal in heaps to the action of the weather, for a period varying from two weeks to a year, results in a large percentage of loss. This loss is the nature of a slow or incomplete combustion: it is greater and more rapid in large heaps than in small, and is also favored by the greater or less state of subdivision of the coal, large fragments losing proportionably less than smaller ones. The loss varies from five to twenty five per cent. *Varrentrapp* also gives the following test: "A quantity of pulverized coal (bituminous) was placed in a tight vessel, through which a current of air could be drawn. The vessel and air brought to a temperature of 280° Fahrenheit, and the air, after passing through the apparatus was caused to bubble through certain chemical preparations which had the property of retaining and rendering visible carbonic acid. Under these circumstances the carbon of the coal was ultimately removed by the chemical solution of the air as carbonic acid, showing conclusively that a true combustion had taken place. This combustion is so complete, that in the three months nothing but ashes remain."

The higher the temperature the more rapid, of course, is the combustion.

The heat around the coal bunkers of one of our large steamships must necessarily be very great from their close proximity to the boilers and furnaces, and in sailing ships containing large quantities of these coals in bulk, taken on board mostly wet, the generation of heat to the point of ignition seems to be only a question of time. What this time will be will vary according to circumstances. It will be noticed in the foregoing list of disasters that the steamship Lumsden after coaling at Norfolk, sailed, and after being out ONE DAY, put back, with one of her bunkers *on fire.*

The sulpher of bituminous and hydrogenous coals, and especially the pyrites, are active agents in spontaneous combustion. All the Anthracite Coals and all the Semi-anthracito or Semi-bituminous Coals, such as those of Broad Top and Clearfield, are supposed to be free from this liability to spontaneous combustion. Even amongst these semi-anthracite coals, however, which are probably the best steam coals, viewed in the light of what constitutes *a safe ocean steam fuel,* the preference should be given to those of rhomboidal fracture, over those of columnar structure, as the former comes out of the mines in *large lumps,* while the latter produces in mining *a large volume of fine coal,* which is the *worst condition* for producing spontaneous combustion, and are for this reason, *less desirable* for the purpose we have been considering, than the more *lumpy* coal—on the principle of "making assurance doubly sure."

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my grasitude to you, there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

New To-Day.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN M. STEWART, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living near M'Alevey's Fort, on the estate of James M. Stewart, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES STEWART,
Executor.

Jan.6-6t.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Of this book CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER writes:

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30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
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AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, of the first week of the January Court, (13th) at 1 o'clock, p. m. The annual election of officers, and other business of importance, to the Society and the public generally, will be attended to, and it is hoped that the meeting will be very fully attended.

By order of the Society.

R. McDIVITT,
Jan.6,1875. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot, No. 47, in Thompson's addition to Huntingdon, will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply at this office. Dec.16.

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New Advertisements.

JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM, '75.

GRAND JURORS.

Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Perry Benson, farmer, Tod.
James A. Cook, farmer, Tod.
Andrew Carberry, farmer, Hopewell.
James R. Chaney, farmer, Barree.
William Fleck, farmer, Hopewell.
J. Wilson Greenland, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Edward Goodman, farmer, Brady.
George Gifford, teacher, Shirley.
John Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
Joseph Hamilton, farmer, Brady.
John Laport, farmer, Franklin.
Alfred Lehkicher, coachmaker, Huntingdon.
John C. Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Moore, farmer, Morris.
Alexander Magee, farmer, Tell.
William Randolph, farmer, Barree.
Gwin Raymond, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Luther Rex, clerk, Mapleton.
Robert V. Stewart, laborer, Jackson.
Samuel Tussey, farmer, Morris.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Yocum, farmer, Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

A. S. Brooks, clerk, Carbon.
William Brigge, farmer, Shirley.
Phillip Bolinger, farmer, Shirley.
William Booth, farmer, Springfield.
William Bice, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Edward Beightal, blacksmith, Morris.
Jacob M. Barnet, miner, Coalmont.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
John Cover, mason, Shirleysburg.
George W. Copley, manufacturer, Shirley.
Shadrach Chaney, farmer, Barree.
David Dunn, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William Davis, farmer, Henderson.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Eby, farmer, Henderson.
Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Morris Gutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Benj. Grove, (river) farmer, Penn.
David P. Gwin, merchant, Huntingdon.
A. C. Greenland, potter, Cass.
Michael Householder, teamster, Carbon.
Jerome Isenberg, carpenter, Shirley.
John W. Lukens, merchant, Mount Union.
Elias Musser, millright, Jackson.
Samuel Mitchell, farmer, Jackson.
John A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Carbon.
J. McIlroy, clerk, Porter.
John Nightwine, farmer, Henderson.
D. W. Proctor, book agent, Huntingdon.
Abraham Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
William Reed, saddler, Marklesburg.
J. M. Snyder, farmer, Juniata.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Tod.
Emanuel Stroup, farmer, Tod.
Phillip Schneider, farmer, Henderson.
William Taylor, farmer, Springfield.
George T. Travis, carpenter, Franklin.
Christian Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Abraham Weight, gentleman, Franklin.
Jacob Wile, farmer, Springfield.
Solomon Weaver, laborer, Lincoln.
John A. Wilson, farmer, West.
John Zentmyer, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Wilson, miner, Coalmont.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

A. C. Alexander, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Henry Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Solomon Bupp, founder, Walker.
William Booher, farmer, Springfield.
John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Moses Burge, farmer, Tell.
Westley Crotsley, farmer, Tod.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas C. Fisher, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Flasher, laborer, Huntingdon.
Tobias Foreman, farmer, Walker.
John A. Gayton, foreman, Mount Union.
Noble Gregory, farmer, Barree.
Philip Gessell, farmer, Carbon.
Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Dorsey Greene, gentleman, Porter.
Adam Hester, farmer, Clay.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Ludwig Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Daniel Isenberg, farmer, Shirley.
Patrick Madigan, miner, Carbon.
Cunningham Martin, farmer, Walker.
Alexander Oake, farmer, West.
Joseph Park, farmer, Cass.
John Potter, pumpmaker, Huntingdon.
George B. Porter, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel S. Smith, merchant, Huntingdon.
H. H. Summers, farmer, Lincoln.
Isaac Taylor, farmer, Tod.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Uttley, clerk, Clay.
Calvin Wallace, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
A. P White, farmer, Oneida.
George Walker, tinner Huntingdon.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
Zachariah Yenter, merchant, Huntingdon.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

"THE GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE,"

enters upon a new year (its ninth volume) with the November number, with broader plans and larger enterprise than ever before, and with the ambition it has maintained from the first, to demonstrate itself to be the brightest, the strongest, the most beautiful, and in every way the Best Popular Magazine in the World. During the year it will present such marvels of illustrative engraving as no popular magazine has ever been able to publish. Its writers will be, as they have been, the choice and chosen literary men and women of America. Among the attractive features of the year will be a New Serial Novel,

"THE STORY OF SEVEN OAKS,"

The Huntingdon Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

The deer season is over.

Good boys don't skate on Sunday.

The juveniles enjoyed the holidays.

Court next week. Pay the printer.

Diaries for 1875 at the JOURNAL store.

Summers' eagle is quite an attraction.

The open winter is not good for grain.

The public schools opened on Monday.

Communion, at the Baptist church, on Sunday last.

The Democratic politicians are off to Harrisburg.

The *Pilgrim* is gotten up in very good taste, at present.

The new bank, at Tyrone, has commenced operations.

Renting season is at hand, and rents are coming down.

How do you vote—Water Works or no Water Works?

Henry & Co. have extended their store accommodations.

Wharton's opera house is receiving the finishing touches.

Respectability is nice, but it is hardly worth running in debt for.

The panic seems to have no influence on the matrimonial market.

The morning after Christmas dawned upon a number of swelled heads.

Both saint and sinner stood on slippery places, on Saturday morning.

The canal has been the resort of all lovers of skating. It has been excellent.

But few deer were killed in this neighborhood during the season just closed.

The *Item* is the best Sunday paper, and can be had at the JOURNAL News Depot.

There are several parties on the tapis. Fun for the boys and girls. Good!

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported in this place and immediate vicinity.

The Broad Top Company has erected a very neat bridge over Fishers' mill race.

Now is the time to advertise, and there is no better medium than the JOURNAL.

Our friend, Benj. Isenberg, Esq., of Porter township, has recovered his lost heifer.

The location of a new bank, at this place, is being discussed by certain capitalists.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is lengthening the days of its laborers. Good.

The West Huntingdon Accommodation is what the ladies style Mr. Cunningham's turnout.

A protracted meeting commenced in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Thursday night.

Maj. James Bell, of Tyrone, is dead. An attack of erysipelas cut him down in a few hours.

There was quite a successful exhibition, in the United Brethren Church, on New Year evening.

Subscriptions are received, for all the magazines in the country, at the JOURNAL News Depot.

"Stop my paper; the times are too hard!" This is the cry on the outer walls of newspaper men.

Send us the local news. We want everything of interest to appear in the columns of the JOURNAL.

"Granny" Hawn, an aged and highly respected German lady, of this place, was buried on Sunday last.

Watch meetings were held in the M. E. Church, and in the A. M. E. Z. Church on Thursday night.

Are you doing your duty towards the poor in our midst? Don't forget the contribution box in the post office.

John Scott, jr., who is attending Princeton College, spent his vacation at home, and had a good time generally.

It wasn't Wagner & Doyle that made an addition to their meat market but *Shaffner* & Doyle. Furthay, eh?

The new Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has entered upon his duties.

There was some tall ground and lofty tumbling done on Sunday last, owing to the icy condition of the sidewalks.

Seven hundred Mennoites passed Westward, over the P. R. R., on Sunday a week ago, bound for Atchison, Kansas.

Remember that the JOURNAL store furnishes, to order, any book published in the United States, at catalogue prices.

The ordinance in relation to the cleaning of snow from the sidewalks, is a dead letter in various sections of the town.

Fancy the feelings of a man invited to a turkey-roast, who was allowed to sit and look on while the host ate his fill!

The Smoke stack attached to the planing mill of Stewart, March & Co., in West Huntingdon, blew down on Saturday last.

The farmer who lives on the farm of the Taylor heirs, in West Huntingdon, had an ugly run off on Saturday last. No one hurt.

The JOURNAL calendars have knocked all the small sort into the middle of next year. You don't need spectacles to read them.

"On to Harrisburg!" has been the cry of the Democrats. They are as ravenous as wolves. Was there ever a hungrier set?

The latest invention is a match safe which delivers and lights a single match at a time, without the necessity of handling the match.

There were not a few persons stood on slippery places on Sunday morning last, while several sat down upon them unceremoneously

The embellished sale bills, printed at the JOURNAL Job Office, are very attractive and are admired by everybody. Give us your orders.

Emigrant trains are thin now. They look hungry. Put the Texas and Pacific railroad under contract and they will be crowded once more.

Remember the Agricultural Meeting, on Wednesday afternoon of next week. Farmers, be on hand and see that your interests are cared for.

We know advertising pays. We have tried it. Empty shelves are the result. We recommend the prescription to our complaining neighbors.

A crazy woman created quite an excitement on Mifflin and Church streets on Sunday evening. She was locked up in the county prison over night.

What a lot of new tiles will come to town when the Harrisburg man comes to time. He exchanges new hats for old ones. But we must wait, oh Lord, how long?

The Fire Company turned out on New Year's day and went through the requisite practice. They proved the "Huntingdon" as much of a squirt as ever.

Webster F. Bair, the plucky little editor of the Mt. Union *Herald*, who deserves a world of success, dropped down here on New Year's Day. We wish him success.

Miles Zentmyer, esq., was in our midst, a day or two last week, and now he is *miles* away again. His brother John accompanied him toward the setting sun.

The Christmas holidays brought our friend, Frank Higgins, Esq., City Editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, home. His genial countenance is ever welcome in our sanctum.

Policeman Westbrook provided quarters, in the lock-up, on Thursday afternoon, for a young man who had put himself outside of a large supply of zigzag whisky.

We learn from Prof. McNeal that the schools of the county are improving very much. There is no more earnest worker than our friend McNeal. Success attend his efforts.

The Wall sensation, which served the Altoona *Mirror* for a day, was fun for the boys, but it seems that it may turn out a very stale, if not an absolutely flat, joke to the proprietors.

The "Immortal J. N.," well known to a number of our citizens, has at last shuffled off this mortal coil. He was an erratic genius, and has "lifted the veil" in all parts of the Union.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have withdrawn their equipment from the Lewistown and Sunbury railroad, owing to an inability to come to terms with the new owners of that road.

As the season for public sales approaches we would remind our readers that we are prepared to print the "nobbiest" bills this side of sun-down. Our facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

The Warriorsmark people have an idea that their railroad will be put in operation in the spring. We hope their anticipations may be realized. It would add much to the convenience of that community.

John Brewster, Esq., of McConnellstown and Huston E. Crum, Esq., of Huntingdon, have been appointed to positions in the postal service between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These are excellent appointments.

Our warmest thanks are returned to the large number of persons who so liberally patronized the JOURNAL Store during the late hunt after Christmas presents. The sales exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

"Dennis O'Rafferty" "dropped" into the JOURNAL office a few days ago. He says this winter is hard on the sons of Erin. The times have put his muse all out of joint. We expect Dennis, however, to be himself again ere long.

We heard a man say a few days ago: "There is nothing in advertising. I know all about that; I tried it." Jayne, Bonner, Stewart, and thousands of others who amassed immense fortunes, were all fools beside this wise man.

Under the regulations required by the new book of rules of the Pennsylvania railroad the brakemen on passenger trains must call out the name of the next station as soon as the train leaves the one at which a stop is made.

A young man, named Weight, on Sunday last put himself outside of some fighting whisky, and towards evening was making things lively in the neighborhood of Portstown. Chief-of-Police Miller locked him up.

Our Joe returns his warmest thanks to those persons who made his heart glad, on New Year's day, by purchasing his "Annual Offering." He still speaks to his poor relations, notwithstanding the plethoric condition of his purse.

A flow of tea, in the Juniata, at Lewistown, on the 29th ult., carried away the temporary trestle of the new bridge, at that place, and the whole structure tumbled into the river, endangering the lives of a number of workmen.

The suspensions of operations, at Orbisonia, has created much distress among the laboring class. The Company is doing all in its power to relieve those within reach. There are few men with larger hearts than P. P. Dewees.

Gen. D. S. Elliott, of Everett, who conducted the daily JOURNAL during the Newton Hamilton Camp Meeting, discovered that it is not good for man to be alone, and has taken unto himself a wife. May they long live and prosper.

Mr. Howard Robb, of Porter township, received the cleverest Christmas gift. It blessed him very much. It was shust der nicest ding done up in vite flannel. It vas a leetle poy! He veels so goot now he vishes it vas Christmas all der dime.

Mr. William Brooks—better known as "Coon" Brooks—an aged and respected colored citizen of this place, died at his residence, on Mifflin street, on Saturday, the 26th ult. His funeral took place on the Sunday following, and was largely attended by both white and colored citizens.

It is said that $3,000,000 were lost in the newspaper business during the last year, and yet there are those who are willing to suffer their share of a loss of another $3,000,000 during the present year! simply because they are afflicted with an ardent penchant for scribbling. It is a remorseless disease.

The handsome compliment paid our friend Sheriff Houck, in the last number of the Sunday *Item*, is richly deserved. We fear we shall not have the pleasure of meeting with his like again. He has been a good officer, a kind friend, and an excellent citizen. May his shadow increase.

The M. E. Sabbath School, in Cassville, had a festival, on Christmas day, and were treated to some excellent music by the Brass Band. Addresses were delivered by some of the adults, and declamations, readings and singing by the little folks. All partook of a bountiful dinner, and had a good time generally.

Capt. Adams, the portly, good looking conductor, on the Broad Top Express, says that the cars have been crowded, almost daily, with newly married couples. He says they can always be singled out by the uniform sweetness which they manifest toward each other. They are full of gush, love, and all that sort of thing."

Messrs. Lowery, Eichelberger & Co., of Hopewell, who have been running their furnace for months, simply to give their hands employment, having secured a contract for furnishing ties to the Pennsylvania Railroad, will now blow out their furnace and set all hands to work getting out ties. This is commendable philanthrophy.

Whenever the average man does a commendable thing he expects a puff in the newspaper as his right, but he invariably fails to ask at whose expense it is. The local of a newspaper tickles everybody with puffs, but few however appreciate the favor sufficiently to return the compliment. The compliments of this class are like the handle of a jug—all on the outside.

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that we chronicle the death of Miss Minnie Burchinell, of typhoid fever, on last Saturday evening. There is nothing, we believe, shocks the average of mankind so much as the death of those who are just budding into man or womanhood. Full of life and health but a few hours ago, now alas! cold in death. Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

On the 22d ult. the Sheriff of this county advertised and sold a vacant half lot of ground, situate in this place, as the property of J. E. Smucker, owner or reputed owner. Mr. Smucker re purchased the lot at said sale, he having previously purchased the same, some two years ago, from Miss Lettia Saxton, for $1800. The title being in dispute the parties had the property sold by the Sheriff in order that the title might be made perfect to the said J. E. Smucker.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., as the Car Inspectors, at this place, were inspecting the Harrisburg Accommodation, which arrives here at 7:25 o'clock, A. M., they found a medium sized man lying composedly upon one of the trucks beneath one of the passenger coaches. The morning was quite cold, but the individual stepped "down and out" with considerable activity, when requested. He stated that he had come through from Des Moines, Iowa, riding almost the entire distance in the way described.

The turkey had been crammed for weeks until its sides protruded like the sides of a female lager beer saloon-keeper; the guests had been invited and the luxuries prepared; *Pater Familias* had changed his clothes, rolled up his sleeves and, with tomahawk in hand, charged upon the coop, and lo! it was empty! And, then, like Rachel of old, the household refused to be comforted for the turkey because it was not! New Years day was a failure at that abode and Thomas and Hettie were sad! Oh, vile man, why will you steal?

The barn of Geo. W. Swine, of Germany Valley, was burned, on Tuesday night, the 22nd ult. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock, P. M. The incendiary, whoever he was, was humane enough to turn out all the stock before he applied the fatal match. The barn contained nothing but a few tons of hay. It was insured in the Perry county Company. Mr. Swine was at Mt. Union and as he approached his home he discovered the destructive element devouring his property. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the deed. Queer reports are in circulation in regard to it.

LOCK UP REGISTER.—The following is a list of tramps for the two weeks ending Jan. 3, 1875:

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 21.

F. W. Dacnister, Cincinnati.	John Burke, Cincinnati.
Peter Harlon, Pittsburgh.	Pat. Corner, Pitts.
Pat O'Flaherty, Minn.	Geo. Stoles, Milwaukee.
G. W. Derringy, Baltimore.	Bill Penna, Bellefonte.
Bill Collins, Pittsburgh.	John Smith, Easton.
John O'Brian, Baltimore.	

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22.

James Carrane, Pittsburgh.	Adam Barrett, Baltimore.
John Adams, N. Y.	Charles Mardy., N. Y.
John Hawn, Easton.	

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23.

John Delaney, N. Y.	James Collins, Boston.
Anthony Lambert, Boston.	John Clown, Altoona.
Frank Watson, Altoona.	Ulich Luther, N. Y.
Dennis McCool, Pitts.	Chas. O'Brian, Omaha.
Charles Adams, California.	Frank Horta, N. Y.
Jack Cenceler, N. Y.	

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 24.

John Brew, Ohio.	Mike Merzer, Pittsburgh.
Charles Fisher, Baltimore.	Charles Miller, N. Y.
Amos Cabler, Allegheny City	W. McCartey, N. Y.
Edward Borew Phila.	F. Donaherty, Phila.
Thomas Brown, Phila.	James Madegan, Baltimore.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 25.

Mike Shearer, Pittsburgh.	John Fisher, Pitts.
Charles Brom, Pitts.	Ed. Wilson, N. Y.
Thomas Rice, Cleveland.	Andrew Colly, Pittsburgh.
David Williams, St. Louis.	Charles Green, Pitts.
John O'Brian, Pitts.	John Jones, Baltimore.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26.

Terrence Cuff, Pittsburgh.	Thomas Williams, Pitts.
John Butler, N. Y.	John Wright, Delaware.
Andy Riley, N. Y.	John Akely, Switzerland.
Pat. Cahon, Ireland.	John Barclos, England.
Ed. Morgan, N. Y.	John Conway, Ireland.
Thomas Logan, N. Y.	John Murphy, Harrisburg.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 27.

Frank Dolley, Michigan.	John Sarsfield, England.
Henry Scott, Switzerland.	Charles Brom, N. Y.
John Fagan, N. Y.	John Shessler, Virginia
Pat. Kelly, Portsmouth.	John Shields, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Smith, St. Louis.	John Brom, Cincinnati.
Henry Lagan, N. Y.	

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28.

Lawrence Cook, Phila.	Thomas Betts, Penn'a.
James Sweeney, Baltimore.	Pat. Somers, N. Y.
George Young, Pittsburgh.	Tom. Welsh, N. Y.
Jos. Duffey, Jers y City.	F. M'Clain, Jersey City.
Pat. Bacelon, Pittsburgh.	Will. Cantuell, Iowa.
John Sullivan, Jersey City.	John Sheeder, Boston.

TUESDAY NIGHT DEC. 29.

Jack Johnston, Pittsburgh.	M. Thompson, Phila.
Sam. Gillish, Omaha.	David Green, Phila.
John Boat, Pittsburgh.	Tom Flanegan, N. Y.
James Lane, N. Y.	Andy Cunningham, Ohio.
Flanegan White, Pittsburgh.	

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 30.

Thomas Borr, N. J.	Jacob Doble, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Clown, Boston.	Henry Everett, Baltimore.
Fred Walter, N. Y.	Wm. Print., Pottstown.
Frank May, Boston.	James Brown, N. Y.
James Grant, N. Y.	A. W. Cress, Pittsburgh.
James Magner, Baltimore.	John W. Evans, N. Y.
Pat. Mahoo, Boston.	

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 31.

Thomas Green, Phoenixville.	John Clark, Pittsburgh.
Ed. Clark, N. J.	James Smith, N. J.
John Casnell, Pittsburgh.	James Mirror, Canada.
N. Forest, Phila.	John Smith, Pittsburgh.
Charles Clare, Phila.	Frank Myers, Phila.
Jno. O'Donald, N. J.	

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 1.

Michael Burns, N. J.	John Hess, Boston.
Chas. Wilson, Phila.	Daniel Pierce, Iowa.
Frank Champneys Balt'mr.	John Jones, Pittsburgh.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2.

James Garner, Pittsburgh.	Samuel Burns, Phila.
Hugh Marshall, Boston.	Jack Strong, Baltimore.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3.

Samuel Young, Boston.	Peter Kyle, Cambria.
James Quin, Phila.	Jonas Smithers, Baltimore.
George Jones, Pittsburgh.	

GAS.—

MR. EDITOR:—You are complaining of gas. I have a proposal to make to you or anybody else who joins in your complaint. I took and paid for eight shares of stock in the Gas Company in 1857 at par value—$160.00, and have owned it ever since. If I had invested that much money at six per cent. the interest would amount to $408.00. The dividends paid by the Gas Company have amounted to $108.00, so that I am out just $300.00, and that $300.00 I consider I have paid for the joint convenience of myself and the citizens *who hold no stock but do the grumbling at the Company.* Now I will agree to lose that $300 if you or any other dissatisfied consumer will take my stock at $400.00, and I promise you I will do no grumbling at the price of gas. I feel pretty sure you can get all the stock on the same terms. Try it for a time, and see how it will do to change places.

A STOCKHOLDER.

[The above exhibit of "Stockholder" is bad for the Gas Company. It really grieves us to learn that a few philanthropic individuals have been conducting this matter, at their own expense, in a measure, for the benefit of the public. Of course we have no desire to invest in any such stock, and we hasten to suggest that a proposition be made to the Council to buy out the few remaining stockholders without unnecessary delay. If this matter is kept up for the benefit of the town merely, at a dead loss, why the town ought to bear the burden. But in all seriousness, has it not occurred to stockholders, and others, that if the Company had charged $6.00 per thousand feet that the dividends would have been smaller even than they are represented? It is the exorbitant price that makes all the difference in the world. If the price is so high that none but the rich can enjoy the luxury, the revenue must be confined to a few, but, if you reduce it, so that everybody can use it, then the number from whom revenue will be derived will be much greater and the revenue much greater in proportion. At present the rates are almost exclusive, reduce them and place your product within the reach of everybody and everybody stands ready to use it. Everybody must have light and it is only a question of cost. If you can furnish it at a rate that will not treble and quadruple the price of ordinary light yours will be preferred on account of convenience.

We have no quarrel with the Company, but we insist upon it, that they stand in their own *light*.—EDITOR.]

WE regret to state that Mrs. Nellie Maize, formerly Miss Harris, and who had been employed previous to her marriage, a few months ago, at Saug Hollow, as a telegraph operator, died at her home in Harrisburg yesterday morning, her disease being typhoid fever. The deceased was a most amiable lady, and made many friends in this place, where she was well known to a number of our citizens. Our sympathies are extended to the bereaved husband and family in the sad affliction they are called upon to bear.—Her age was about twenty-three years, and her remains will be interred in Harrisburg on Wednesday next.—*Johnstown Tribune, Dec.* 21.

The Dying Year.

Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let it go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those once here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the noblest modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civil slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in true Christian purity.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. Mary Hall.

A sister and devoted wife,
A mother kind and good,
Who led a happy christian life,
Has winged her way to God.

"I leave the world, without a tear,
Save for the ones I loved most dear,
But now, at last, O God, descend,
To my husband and children be a friend.

"I soon the Jordan will pass o'er,
There Jesus I will see,
And dwell with him for evermore:
Farewell and follow me!"

Around her couch assembled were,
Her many christian friends,
Her husband and her children dear,
To watch her peaceful end.

"Weep not for me," she calmly said
"My work is nearly done,
I'll bless the Lord and kiss the rod,
He soon will take me home!"

She suffered much, yet murmured not,
But said "thy will be done."
The victory won the battle fought,
And thus she hastened home.

MT. UNION ITEMS.—We copy the following from the *Times:*

This is the way the Pella (Iowa) *Blade* puts it: "When you want a notice of some enterprise in which you are interested, 'sponge' on your paper; but if you want any printing done, give your order to some drummer out of town, or some job office which cannot aid your enterprise by giving it a notice."

John Jacobs, of Shirleysburg, has four steers which he has been fattening for over two years, that will dress 4,000 pounds. They will cost him about 25 cents per pound.

The Post Office department will shortly have a mail route from this place to Hill Valley again.

And the following from the *Herald:*

The Methodists are having a revival at Mill Creek.

Dr. Black drives the champion trotter of Mt. Union.

The partnership which has heretofore existed under the title of Bair & Speer, Editors and Proprietors of the Mt. Union *Herald*, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The Reading *Times* of Monday, says: On the 13th inst. the body of a man was found in the Schuylkill river, above the Hamburg bridge. Who he is or where he came from, could not be ascertained. He was about 60 years old, is five feet six inches in height, has a full round beardless face, and weighed 160 pounds. His eyes were blue, hair sandy, bald, wore a black cassimere coat, grey pants and vest, and thin black necktie. On searching his clothing the following articles were found, viz: a pocket-book containing $15.71 in cash; a bill for lumber bought by Solomon Fister from Messrs. Dietrick & DeTurk, dated Mill Creek Station, Pa., November 4th, 1874, two orders on Tobias Barto, mail contractor, on Solomon Fister, postmaster at Stony Run, the receipts for which are signed by Jacob Sander, the one for $9.30, and the other for $10.29; a pair of spectacles, a barlow knife, and a carpenter's lead pencil.

The Altoona *Tribune* says that a few nights since a package of registered letters to the number of thirty one, was stolen from a postal car attached to the Philadelphia express train eastward bound. It is thought that the theft was committed somewhere between that city and Huntingdon, as the car was securely locked upon the arrival of the train in Altoona, remained locked during the time the route agent and his assistants were at supper in the Logan House, and the theft was not discovered until after the train had pulled out of the Huntingdon depot.

CARD.—*Mr. Editor:*—Allow me the privilege, through your paper, of expressing my gratitude and that of my family, to the McConnelstown Congregation for their very liberal donation and surprise, on the first day of the year, 1875. They, no doubt, knew that the pressure of the times affected their Pastor and to encourage and cheer his heart, they, not only wished him a Happy New Year, but showed the sincerity of their wish by their generous and liberal gifts. May the Lord abundantly bless them for their kindness.

A. G. D.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending December 31, 1874...	5,836
Same time last year	13,965
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	8,129
Total amount shipped to date.....	298,056
Same date last year.....	474,178
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	176,122

FIRE!—A fire broke out in Greenberg's Clothing Store, on Monday night, which destroyed several pieces of cloth and cassimeres, but which was fortunately discovered before more serious damage was done. It is supposed that it caught from the stove, which is in close proximity to the counters. The entire fire department was on hand ready for action. The loss is estimated at about $300.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE LIVING AGE.—The number of *Littell's Living Age* bearing date January 2d, begins a new volume—*the one hundred and twenty-fourth.*

With the increased circulation and enlarged facilities resulting from the recent absorption of "*Every Saturday*," by *The Living Age*, the latter enters upon the new year with fresh vigor and unusually bright prospects; and its publishers will doubtless make it in future even more valuable than ever before to its numerous readers. The indispensable productions of the foremost writers of Europe, and especially of Great Britain, in theology, science, politics, art, biography, theology, and general literature, are given in *The Living Age*, with a completeness and *cheapness*—considering the amount of reading furnished—elsewhere unequalled; in fact they are otherwise hardly accessible, in their entirety, to American readers.

Among the noteworthy articles of its latest issues are the following from the British reviews; The Pope of English Architecture; Edwin Landseer; The Classification of Comets, by R. A. Proctor; The Egyptian Book of the Dead; Saxon Studies, by Julian Hawthorne; The Exploration of the Arctic Regions, by Augustus Peterman, F. R. G. S.; Modern Cultures; The Mystics of the Fourteenth Century; English Fugitive Songs and Lyrics; and from the monthlies and weeklies, The Shah's Diary in England; Contrasts of Ancient and Modern History, by F. W. Newman; John Stuart Mill's Religious Confession; Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation"; The Austrian Polar Expedition; The Empress Eugenie, sketched by Napoleon III; A Freak of Fortune, an Incident in the Life of Pio Nono, by Margaret Howitt; The Possible Resurrection of Poland; A Peep at Mexico; A Night Terror in Africa, &c., &c. Besides these and other choice articles, are the serials "Three Feathers," by Wm. Black, "Alice Lorraine," by R. D. Blackmore, author of the "Maid of Sker"; "Far from the Madding Crowd," by Thomas Hardy; "The Story of Valentine and his Brother"; together with short stories by the author of "Patty," and others, and the usual select poetry and miscellany.

The next weekly number will contain, among other valuable articles, an important one on the Hypothesis that Animals are Automata, and its History, by Prof. Huxley.

The present number being the first one of the new year and new volume, is an excellent one with which to begin new subscriptions. With fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each, (aggregating over 3000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; or still better, for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, *both post-paid.* LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

LITERATURE.

TORENTH. By Henry Churton. 12 mo., 510 pages. Extra cloth. Price $1.50. J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

This is one of the most fascinating and thoroughly interesting books that has been issued from the press for a long time. It is denominated a "companion piece to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," finishing what that great work began. We know of nothing in the world of Romance so fine as the picture of the heroine's almost matchless beauty, confiding love, and strong devotion, held as she was in slavery, though having scarce a trace of African in her veins. It illustrates in a tragic manner the terrible curse of that system of bondage now, and, we sincerely hope, forever passed away with its attendant evils. The characters are strongly marked and the scenes portrayed so life-like that they bear the unmistakable evidence of being photographed from life. The author has here displayed remarkable ability which cannot fail to make him famous. The book is put forth in elegant shape and style by the publishers. It is selling rapidly. For sale by J. C. Blair.

One of the oldest and best weekly newspapers published in New York City is the *New York Observer*. It is a combined Secular and Religious paper, ably edited by Rev. S. J. Prime, whose articles are always interesting and reliable. It is worthy of the largest patronage. Published at 37 Park Row, at $2.15 postage paid.

We have received from Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers, N. Y., two beautifully executed little volumes, entitled, respectively, "McBride's All Kinds of Dialogues," and "Beecher's Recitations." The first is a collection of original, humorous dialogues, introducing characters of different nationalities, and designed for amateur performers; the other is a collection of prose and poetical selections, humorous, serious and dramatic, in different dialects. Both are suitable for schools. Price of each, 30 cents. For sale at the JOURNAL Book and Periodical Store.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM MALAVYS FORT.

FANTASTICS OUTWITTED.—The tooting of horns, the clatter of arms, the spotting of horses, searching for false faces, and frisking to and fro has been the principal amusement and excitement of our young friends during the past two weeks. "What means th all this?" is heard from many lips. "Are we going to have another war?" ask the old women, "or are the young people all going crazy?" No, my dear old friends, perhaps you are not aware of the fact that Mr. R—— received a demijohn of "bug juice," also a jug of the same—from friends. Discovering, before paying freight, that the jug was broken, but no smell of the exhilarating spirits was found to exist near the box, the suspicion of Mr. R—— was at once aroused, and he did not pay the freight. The supposed parties are the fantastics, who removed the "staff of life," drank to each other's health and to the happy time they were anticipating on Christmas! All things being in readiness to escort the bride and groom across the mountain, they went to bed and sunk into a peaceful slumber, dreaming of the "good time coming." But suddenly they were disturbed by the cry, "To arms!" "They are gone!" Then a great excitement arose, not only in the village, but in the surrounding country. Men in their nudity, children squalling, and loud applause of laughter soon were seen and heard from different quarters of the village. George, with his spotted horse and his monkey face, rode up, presenting a beautiful aspect, but whose own face would have answered the purpose. Close by was the elder's son, with his deer face, who, as is well known by all the young ladies, is *dear* enough without any extras—Little John, the shoemaker, little in stature, but the "biggest toad in the puddle," joined in along with the rear guard. Capt. Brown, having some difficulty finding a face to fit his own, discovered that the cause of it all was his nose. Asberry would join the happy band providing his wife was agreed, but she, having more good sense and better judgment, said no! Sam, coming quite a distance—all the way from Milroy—to join in the revelries, was afraid of getting sold, (after hearing they had gone,) stayed at home and saved his credit. After the band had collected they formed into line and marched for the furnace; being again defeated they returned via the Broad Mountain road. The furnace hands, feeling that they were about to be swallowed up, abandoned work for the day.

I am sorry that my young friends were defeated after so much trouble and anxiety, and am glad that they met with some as sharp as themselves. My advice, as a friend, would be to never attempt anything of the kind again, for such conduct is certainly degrading to a civilized land and Christian community. Paul says: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things."

EYE WITNESS.

CHRISTMAS AT BIRMINGHAM.

In pursuance of announcement, the Methodists of this place met, in the basement of their church, on Christmas evening, to partake of the refreshments that usually attend the celebration of this event. Promptly at half-past six o'clock the members, together with a number of invited guests, were seated in the Sabbath School room. The exercises were opened with prayer and singing, after which Rev. Reese instructed the children on the object of this commemoration of Christ. Superintendent Thompson addressed the children with much interest, and informed them of the coming St. Nicholas, who just then entered ladened with presents.

After the distribution Mr. Grim requested the audience to pass up stairs where, to the surprise and delight of all, was a tree trimmed in the most exquisite manner and profusely illuminated. Superintendent Thompson was escorted to the tree where was presented to him, Daubignes' History of the Reformation, in five volumes, by W. A. Barkard on behalf of the teachers of the M. E. Sabbath School. Mr. Thompson replied in an appropriate speech with his usual aptness. Mr. Thompson has been an efficient officer in the school for several years, and we are glad to note that his efforts are being appreciated. The Christmas tree, as well as the present, was a complete surprise, being known only to some four or five enterprising persons who deserve much credit. After the presentation all returned to the basement, where they were sumptuously served with all that the appetite could wish. Many were heard to say, "I have enjoyed myself more this evening than for many years," and we feel as though we were uttering the sentiments of many when we say, thanks be to those good persons who added so much to our enjoyment.

FROM TROUGH CREEK.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—During the cry of "panic," that comes up from every quarter, we do not see that it has made its mark, to any great extent, in this valley. We can hear the whistles of our two steam saw mills every morning and evening, reminding us that they are still pushing business and giving employment to a number of hands, thus "keeping the wolf from their doors."

And in Cassville, we are credibly informed, there are from two to three applicants for every house that is for rent in the place, being the greatest demand for property that has been known there for the last ten or fifteen years. Messrs. Early & Freundlich have rented the Green store room, and will bring on a large stock of goods in the spring, and sell cheap as the Jews. And R. S. Giffin has purchased the Jenkins property, into which he will remove his store, and doubtless hold them to time in selling goods, and Messrs. Henderson and Heaton will not likely slack up in their business. They have three good Doctors now in Cassville, which may make it necessary to have another undertaker locate there, as they sometimes travel a considerable distance and the dead might get ahead of them.

We are at a loss to account for this great change in commerce and thrift unless it is the Grange that has established itself in this valley. I hear they get Guss, from your town to come out and pray for them. A man with his flow of language, and Christian spirit, must have great influence with the Wise Disposer of all things. I do hope they will have him try one clip at the little potato bugs, before planting time, so as to have them out of the way of the next crop. If they do that there will be several more of us farmers *fix* them and try our hands at riding the goat.

A FARMER.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of *scratches, spavin, galls, &c.*, upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. Ford & Co., 33 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure windcolic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.13,1874-ly.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. January 5, 1875.

Superfine Flour	$5 00
Extra Flour	5 50
Family Flour	6 25
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Rye per cwt	0 65
Barley

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

God Bless The Farm.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm!
God bless it every rod—
Where willing hearts and sturdy arm
Can earn an honest livelihood!
Can from the coarse and fertile soil
Win back a recompense for toil.

God bless each meadow, field and nook
Begemmed with fairest flowers;
And every leaf that's gently shook
By evening breeze or morning showers,
God bless them all! each leaf's a gem
In Nature's gorgeous diadem.

The orchards that in early spring
Blush rich with fragrant flowers;
And with each autumn surely bring
Their wealth of fruit in golden showers
Like pomegranates on Aaron's rod,
A miracle from Nature's God.

And may He bless the farmer's home
Where peace and plenty reign!
No happier spot 'neath Heaven's high dome
Doth this broad, beauteous world contain,
Than where secure from care and strife
The farmer leads a peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and strikes of gain,
He turns the fertile mold,
Then scatters on the golden grain,
And reaps reward a hundred fold!
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,
For God has blessed his home and farm.
—*Ohio Farmer.*

Rubber Overshoes for Horses.

Rubber overshoes for horses are a recent invention which promises to be a boon to the equine inhabitants of paved cities. The shoe is made and lined in precisely a similar manner to the articles of apparel worn by the human race, and, in fact, presents no point of difference save in its shape and its manufacture of the best quality of India-rubber. It is designed as a substitute for the iron shoe, and as a means of preventing the many maladies to which horses feet are subject. Horses suffering with cracked or contracted hoofs are quickly cured by the substitution of the rubber covering for the unyielding metal shoe. The elasticity of the former allows the hoof to remain in its natural shape, while protected from abrasion against pavements by the heavy rubber sole beneath. The device is easily removed from or put on the hoof, and hence, while standing in the stall or turned out to pasture, the horse may be left barefooted. In winter time the covering serves as a protection against illness due to the common practice of mingling salt with the ice and snow in city streets, while the roughened surface of the rubber beneath serves to give the animal a foothold in slippery weather. As compared with iron-shoes, the cost of the rubber ones is about one-third more, and their weight is some forty per cent. less, while they are very durable. Sixteen sizes are manufactured, so that accurate fits may be obtained.—*Exchange.*

Plaster and Ashes.

Once while riding in the cars, we noticed on either side of the track, for some distance, a tract of almost barren sand, the only vegetation seen being, now and then, a sickly white birch and a little sorry-looking sorrel. Two gentlemen, evidently farmers, were talking of manures, when one said:

"Do you know what would clothe those lands with a good crop of clover?"

The gentleman was incredulous, and shook his head.

"Well," continued his interrogator, "plaster and ashes will do it, for I have tried it on just such land, and at the end of the third year there was a heavy sward on it."

We did not forget the conversation, but went home and sowed a barren knoll over with plaster and ashes, and to our astonishment a good crop of clover came in.—We then tried the experiment on our pasture lands, with marked success, so much so that we recommended it to our neighbors whose pastures were thin, and in three years the pasture land in that section would feed nearly double the stock that fed on them before. Ashes in the neighboring village rose in price, and the farmers to-day buy all they can get at sixty and seventy-five cents per barrel, and find it pays well at that. We believe there is much land now almost worthless that will one day be made valuable by the use of plaster and ashes.—*Farmers' Union.*

Recipe for Curing Meat.

To one gallon of water, take 1½ lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, ½ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well-covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way or most ways of putting down meat.

Trap For Mice.

To make a simple an efficient mouse-trap, procure a tolerably tight barrel—a salt barrel with one head will answer—bore a hole near the bottom for a place of entrance; set it in the place where the mice "most congregate," throw into it an armful of ears of corn and a handful of rags or waste paper to make a nest, cover it so that the mice may "keep dark," and let it stand quietly a few days to give the mice time to colonize, then plug up the entrance. As mice are lively little animals dash in a few gallons of water to moderate their friskiness, then take the game at your leisure, set your trap again, and go on your way rejoicing.

SCIONS AND CUTTINGS of fruit trees have been worked with success nine months after being severed from the parent stock.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler AND Wilson
No. 6,
THE BEST
SEWING MACHINE
For Family or Manufacturing,
914 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

December 15, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

HUEY & CHRIST,
SUCCESSORS TO KRYDER & CO.
To those interested in the purchase of a strictly
RURE RYE WHISKY,
for medical purposes we offer
BAILEY'S PURE RYE,
price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.
We also handle largely a
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY,
price from $1.50 to $1.75.
We import
FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND GIN,
and also manufacturers of
DR. STŒVER'S
TONIC HERB BITTERS.
Send for Price List.
HUEY & CHRIST,
121 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
June24,1874-1yr.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION
AT THE
WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.
This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,
and all articles usually found in a first-class store.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.
G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.
S. S. SMITH & SON,
No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA
Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes
Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

VINEGAR BITTERS.
PURELY VEGETABE.
FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubuecular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of western iron bound at 98½c.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS
MANUFACTORY,
Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a week stomach, &c., &c. Address
DR. FELIX & SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturers.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler AND Wilson
No. 6,
THE BEST
SEWING MACHINE
For Family or Manufacturing,
914 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

Ready-made Clothing.

OLD BLOAD TOP CORNER
COMES TO THE RESCUE!
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLON!
FOSTER & CARMON.
On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,
Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the
NEW STYLES of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,
Gentleman's FURNISHING Goods,
HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,
And everything pertaining to Clothing Business. They sell everything BY LOW FOR CASH. Give them a call, and ascertain for yourself. May20-6mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
A. GREENBERG'S
NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for
MEN AND BOYS
that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of
BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.
If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.
Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW.
FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE,
SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.
CENTENNIAL SAUCE,
CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,
CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,
JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily, Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.
july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY
WITH
GEYER & CARPENTER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF,
AND
SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
No. 7 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
J. H. GEYER,
H. C. CARPENTER. [may15,1874-1yr.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.
NEAR M'ELEVY'S FORT,
Huntingdon county, Pa.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures
BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,
Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.
B. A. GIBBONEY.
Aug.19,'74-1yr.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!
60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.
Apply to
tf. JOHN F. MILLER

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT
ARION
PIANO
COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS.
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.
PATENT ARION.
REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.
Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5. 0, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and 7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.45 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 9.10 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.40 a. m. and 10.45 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.
Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.35, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS 1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE 5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD

FAST LINE 3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM 6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL 3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.
Trains north leave daily except Sunday.
For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD			
MAIL	EXPRESS	FAST LINE	ACCOM.	ACCOM.		ACCOM.	MAIL	EXPRESS	ACCOM.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
5 02	.....	11 35	7 07		N. Hamilton	8 27	5 11	.....	
5 09	.....	11 42	7 15		Mt. Union	8 20	5 05	7 51	
5 14	.....	11 49	.....		Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....	
5 26	.....	11 57	.....		Mill Creek	8 05	4 49	.....	
5 40	2 20	12 10	7 37		Huntingdon	7 52	4 35	7 30	
6 00	.....	12 31	7 55		Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....	
6 09	.....	12 41	.....		Barree	7 27	4 11	.....	
6 17	.....	12 50	8 07		Spruce Creek	7 22	4 05	.....	
6 31	.....	1 05	.....		Birmingham	7 12	3 52	.....	
6 39	3 20	1 13	8 2		Tyrone	7 04	3 45	6 45	
6 51	.....	1 26	.....		Tipton	6 56	3 36	.....	
6 57	.....	1 32	.....		Fostoria	6 50	3 30	.....	
7 02	.....	1 38	8 43		Bell's Mills	6 47	3 26	6 30	
7 40	3 55	2 20	9 20		Altoona	6 30	3 10	6 15	
P.M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 19.58 p. m. and arrives at Xarrisburg at 1.35 a m.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

THE
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.
EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK,
By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the LEADING PERIODICALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TERMS.

About one-third the price of the originals.

For any one Review.....$4 00 per yr.
For any two Reviews..... 7 00 " "
For any three Reviews..... 10 00 " "
For all four Reviews..... 12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 10 00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 13 00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs often or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

PREMIUMS

Now subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., New-York.
Feb.18,1874-1yr.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER!
Of every grade and quality,
IN HUNTINGDON,
Is for Sale at
J. R. DURBORROW & CO.'S.,
In JOURNAL BUILDING,
Fifth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of
NOTE AND INITIAL PAPERS.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.
CAN'T BE BEATEN!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of
LEATHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Socks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA
has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,
and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of
HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES
on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(West end of the Diamond)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, 71.

JOHN C. MILLER.
(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)
DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS,	INGRAINS,
VENITIAN,	WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE,	HEMP,

LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
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Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Morris, and H. D. Heefy, D. D., Hon. I. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1872.
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R. S. E. HUTCHISON,
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THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet, Oct. 5, 1872.*

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